NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1809. [*No. 2457.*

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

INFORM their Friends and the Public, that they formed a connexion in Trade, on the 1ſt inſt. under the Firm of

Rhodes & Cahoone.

THEY offer for Sale at their Store No. 103, Thames-ſtreet, formerly occupied by *C. RHODES*, an Aſſortment of GROCERIES at Wholeſale and Retail, and at the Store No. 118, Thames-ſtreet, formerly occupied by *S. CAHOONE*, a general Aſſortment of PAINTS, ground in Oil, and dry, Linſeed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſhes, Window Glaſs, &c. and their Cuſtomers furniſhed as uſual with every information neceſſary for uſing them.

A L S O,

12 Bales of Upland Cotton, 1ſt quality.
50 Quintals Streights Fiſh.
30 Barrels Prime Pork.

CHRISTOPHER RHODES,
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, May 5, 1809.

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THE Spaniſh Brig CUBA, burthen 83 3-4 Spaniſh Tons, now lying at the Long-Wharf.—Her Cordage and Sails are in excellent order, her inventory complete, ſails remarkably faſt, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence.—For further particulars, apply to

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NOTICE.

WE the Subſcribing Phyſicians, having experienced much inconvenience, from having a great number of unſettled accounts, of long ſtanding, take this method of notifying all perſons whom it may concern, that it has become important and indiſpenſible for us to have a general ſettlement with our employers.—With that view we earneſtly invite all ſuch perſons as have open accounts with us, to call and adjuſt them before the firſt of Auguſt next, as a non-compliance with this requeſt, would lead to the neceſſity of reſorting to coercive meaſures.—We feel a confidence that we ſhall not be thought juſtly liable to any imputation of illiberality or hard dealing, in adopting this plan, when it is conſidered, that it is not our deſign to inſiſt on preſent payment in caſes where it would bear unreaſonably hard upon our debtors, but only to have our accounts ſettled in all caſes, either by payment or note.—We would at this time give the further information, that we ſhall hereafter expect yearly ſettlements in one or other of the modes above mentioned.

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DAVID KING,
EDMUND T. WARING.

Newport, May 6, 1809.

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 3d inſt. an indented ſervant Boy, named LEWIS ROVRIE, a native of France, about 15 years of age.—All perſons are hereby cautioned not to harbor or truſt him on my account.—Any perſon apprehending him, and will return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward.

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Newport, April 2, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE STORE OF

Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, Thames-Street.

AN Elegant Aſſortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, ſilk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muſlins; ſpider nett, &c.—An extenſive Aſſortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoiſe ſhell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; ſilk cords; buttons; farſnetts; cotton caſſimeres; jeans; veſtings; velvets; caſſimeres; hoſiery; and a general aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—Alſo, Carries on the Bonnett Buſineſs in all its various branches, by the moſt approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or ſilk Bonnets made at the ſhorteſt notice. Plain, dunſtable and ſtraw trimmings of every kind for ſale.—*Juſt received*, An elegant aſſortment of ſplit ſtraw Bonnets, of the neweſt ſhapes, conſiſting of every quality and ſize, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.

Newport, April 28, 1809

John M. Mansfield,

At his SHOE STORE, No. 141 Thames-Street, corner of Mary-ſtreet.

HAS recently received a large ſupply of SHOES, among which are 500 pair of Morocco, of a ſuperior quality, with york, wirtemburgh and ſpring heels, made with ties and ſlippers.—Alſo, a large ſupply of low priced Shoes, with a good aſſortment of Miſſes and Children's Do. of various colours and ſizes.—Alſo, Men's and Boy's fine and common ſhoes, and Ladies velvet and florentine Ditto.—He expects this day, in addition to his ſtock on hand, a large ſupply of Miſſes and Children's ſhoes, with a few dozen of Ladies green morocco, and dark coloured kid Do. and Sandals.—He has on hand a few dozen of Morocco ſhoes with heels, which he will ſell at 3*s* 9*d* per pair, with a few dozen of Miſſes at 2*s* 6*d* per pair.—Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe by the quantity for the Southern or Weſt-India market, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, as he is conſtantly ſupplied from Manufactories in Lynn, in which he is intereſted.—He keeps conſtantly on hand a ſupply of New-York Leather, viz. neats leather, calf ſkins, ſeal ſkins, boot legs and tops, &c. &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half-barrels of Alexandria Flour.—*Alſo*, A good Horſe and Chaiſe to ſell or to let.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No. 90 to No. 91, Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite their old ſtand, and directly oppoſite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods ſtore, where they have juſt received from New-York, an addition to their former ſtock, ſelected by themſelves, which makes their aſſortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

On the moſt accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages freſh imported Spring GOODS, received by the lateſt arrivals via Boſton, compriſing every kind in demand.

A L S O

1 Caſe yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces ſhort yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Caſe neweſt faſhion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Caſks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar

Alſo as uſual a general and extenſive Aſſortment of Groceries

Newport, April 28, 1809

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

A Quantity No. 1 RUSSIA DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Thomas Dennis,

Has for Sale.

TWO Hundred Boxes of WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Newport, April 2, 1809.

Aaron C. Dennis,

Has for Sale

100 Pieces Swediſh DIAPER.
17 Do. Ruſſia CANVASS.
3 Do. Ravens DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars: Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, marline, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for Sale, 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar Iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion, made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

John Coggeſhall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads Clayed SUGARS, firſt Quality; 30 Hogſheads Ditto, ſecond Quality; 20 Hogſheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be ſold on a liberal credit for approved endorſed Notes payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Alſo* 60 Hogſheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molaſſes: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals firſt quality, Codfiſh for ſhipping.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Mary Thurſton,

Informs her Friends and the public in general

THAT ſhe has taken the rooms in the Houſe of Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-ſtreet, No. 4, where ſhe has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with ſtraw Trimmings, which ſhe offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms—Bonnetts of all kinds made on the ſhorteſt notice and orders from every quarter ſtrictly attended to

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 ſmart Girls, who can be well recommended.

Newport, April 22, 1809.

NEW ACADEMY,

Barney Street.

THE Public are informed, that Mr. TREVETT's new and airy Academy is ready for the reception of pupils. He flatters himſelf that the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation; the accommodation of the building; together with his determination to pay every attention to thoſe placed under his tuition, will enſure him a portion of the public patronage.

N. B. The Scholars will, as uſual, be publicly examined (by the Rev. Clergy) quarterly.

Newport, April 26, 1809.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By arrivals at Boston from Liverpool.

SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTE-VIDEO, DEC. 2.

"THINGS are far from being in a ſettled or pleaſant ſtate here. Liniers, the Vice-Roy of the province, and Elio, the Governor of this place, have been at variance for ſome time. The former has apparently been playing a deep game. He is a Frenchman, and has been in the French intereſt, but it is all over with that party; and it is thought, that he is now aiming at ſupreme power himſelf. Certain it is, that, at heart, he is not friendly to Ferdinand VII. and that he would not have proclaimed him, if he had not been compelled by the example ſet him at Monte-Video. Elio and the Montevideans are ſtaunch patriots, bitter enemies of Bonaparte, and enthuſiaſtic admirers of the Engliſh.

"Some time ſince, Liniers ſent a perſon to ſuperſede Elio, but the whole town bade defiance to the Viceroy, and the new Governor made a precipitate retreat. About ten days ago, accounts were received that a body of troops, (from 2 to 3000) had croſſed the river, and paſſed over to Colonia on their march to this place. The Montevideans would have laughed at ſuch a force, as the fortifications are much ſtronger than ever.—It happened, however, that at that time, a Brigadier-General was in the town, who arrived here ſeveral weeks ſince from Spain, in the Flora frigate. He had ſince his arrival remained in a private character, while he ſilently informed himſelf of the diſpoſition of the Governor and inhabitants towards Ferdinand VII; but on the approach of the troops, he aſſembled the Junta, and exhibited his credentials from the Junta of Seville, inveſting him with ſupreme powers. Having declared himſelf ſatisfied with all he had ſeen here, he proceeded to Buenos-Ayres. We have not heard of his arrival there, but we know that the troops which were at Colonia have been ordered back to their ſtation. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that Liniers will diſpute his authority, that he will plead his own appointment by the King, and ſay, that none but the King can remove him.

"The inhabitants of Buenos Ayres do not love the Engliſh, and that for ſeveral reaſons. The people recollect how they took the town, and how diſgracefully they left it. But what moſt embitters them againſt them, is the conduct of Whitelocke, who is held here in contempt and abhorrence, and who ſuffered great atrocities to be committed in the neighbourhood of the town, when he advanced to the attack. You may have heard, that when Whitelocke left the place, ſome hundreds of the Iriſh ſoldiers deſerted from the army.—They entered into the Spaniſh ſervice at Monte-Video, and are now here, a galling ſight.

"I have to mention a recent occurrence, involved in ſome myſtery. About ten days ſince an Engliſhman of the name of ....., arrived here from Rio Janeiro, and was ſoon after his arrival taken into cuſtody; he ſtill remains a cloſe priſoner.—Papers, it is ſaid, were found in his poſſeſſion, containing a plan for effecting the independence of this country. It is ſaid that he was intimate at Rio Janeiro, with a Spaniard of the name of Pinha, an obnoxious character, and that he was arreſted in conſequence of information diſpatched by the Prince Regent to Governor Elio.

"This province muſt continue ſubject to Spain, I believe; nevertheleſs, I hope we ſhall ere long, have a direct trade with it. At preſent, this is far from being the caſe. No veſſels are allowed to diſcharge in a regular way; they are obliged to enter the port under ſome pretext, as that they are in diſtreſs; and in order to obtain leave to diſcharge, are obliged to make uſe of intereſt, as well as avail themſelves of colourable pretences. Theſe are coſtly expedients, as well as great impediments in the way of buſineſs. The duties and expences are enormous, amounting to 33 per cent, on the valuation of the cargo, which is, however, not unfavourable.

"*Yesterday we were informed that the Junta had resolved to admit no English Veſſels on any plea but downright diſtreſs.*

"Very ſevere Decrees have been iſſued againſt ſmuggling. Any perſon detected in it, whether Engliſhman or Spaniard, will be ſent to hard labour."

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

The French Ambaſſador in Conſtantinople, as well as all the Ambaſſadors of the Powers allied with France, are ſaid to have preſented to the Divan very ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the peace concluded with England, and poſitively declared, that unleſs the Porte immediately relinquiſhed her connection with England, they would all leave Conſtantinople.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

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Albert W. Gardiner,

No. 108, *Thames-Street.*

AN Elegant Aſſortment of Calicoes, Ginghams, Dimities and Cambricks, ſilk Shawls; Cambrick ditto; elegant fancy Muſlins; ſpider nett, &c.—An extenſive Aſſortment of Ribbons; cotton and thread Laces; large plain tortoiſe ſhell combs; velvet ribbons; trimmings; ſilk cords; buttons; ſarſnetts; cotton caſſimeres; jeans; veſtings; velvets; caſſimeres; hoſiery; and a general aſſortment of Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.—ALSO, Carries on the Bonnett Buſineſs in all its various branches, by the moſt approved Girls from the Manufactories at Wentham and Franklin.—Straw or ſilk Bonnets made at the ſhorteſt notice. Plain, dunſtable and ſtraw trimmings of every kind for ſale.—*Just received*, An elegant aſſortment of ſplit ſtraw Bonnets, of the neweſt ſhapes, conſiſting of every quality and ſize, from 1 Dollar to 5 Dollars.

Newport, April 28, 1809

John M. Mansfield,

At his SHOE STORE, No. 141 *Thames-Street, corner of Mary-ſtreet.*

HAS recently received a large ſupply of SHOES, among which are 500 pair of Morocco, of a ſuperior quality, with york, wirtemburgh and ſpring heels, made with ties and ſlippers.—Alſo, a large ſupply of low priced Shoes, with a good aſſortment of Miſſes and Children's Do. of various colours and ſizes.—Alſo, Men's and Boy's fine and common ſhoes, and Ladies velvet and floreatine Ditto.—He expects this day, in addition to his ſtock on hand, a large ſupply of Miſſes and Children's ſhoes, with a few dozen of Ladies green morocco, and dark coloured kid Do. and Sandals.—He has on hand a few dozen of Morocco ſhoes with heels, which he will ſell at 3*s* 9*d* per pair, with a few dozen of Miſſes at 2*s* 6*d* per pair.—Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe by the quantity for the Southern or Weſt-India market, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms, as he is conſtantly ſupplied from Manufactories in Lynn, in which he is intereſted.—He keeps conſtantly on hand a ſupply of New-York Leather, viz. neats leather, calf ſkins, ſeal ſkins, boot legs and tops, &c. &c.—*For Sale, as above*, 40 half-barrels of Alexandria Flour.—*Alſo*, A good Horſe and Chaiſe to ſell or to let.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Benjamin & Solomon G. Weaver,

HATTERS.

TAKE this method to inform their friends and the public in general, they have removed from No 90 to No. 91, Thames-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite their old ſtand, and directly oppoſite JAMES MUMFORD's Dry Goods ſtore, where they have juſt received from New-York, an addition to their former ſtock, ſelected by themſelves, which makes their aſſortment of Men's, Youths, and Children's HATS, as good as was ever offered from any Store in Newport, all which they intend to ſell as low as can be purchaſed in this town.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A BODY PEW in the Rev. Mr. EDDY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Feb. 25, 1809.

Spring Goods.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

Lopez & Dexter's Office,

On the moſt accommodating terms.

THIRTY FOUR Packages freſh imported Spring GOODS, received by the lateſt arrivals via Boſton, compriſing every kind in demand.

A L S O

1 Caſe yellow and red Bandannoes.
3000 Pieces ſhort yellow Nankeens.
500 Do. Company white Ditto.
1 Caſe neweſt faſhion Buttons.
5 Bales India Cottons.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

Lopez & Dexter,

Offer for Sale, on favourable terms.

100 Bales Prime Upland Cotton.
150 Caſks Whale Oil.
50 Barrels Prime Pork.
157 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar

Alſo as uſual a general and extenſive Aſſortment of Groceries

Newport, April 28, 1809

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

A Quantity No. 1 RUSSIA DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Thomas Dennis,

Has for Sale,

TWO Hundred Boxes of WINDOW GLASS, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10, and 10 by 12.

Newport, April 2, 1809.

Aaron C. Dennis,

Has for Sale

100 Pieces Swediſh DIAPER.
17 Do. Ruſſia CANVASS.
3 Do. Ravens DUCK.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, AT THEIR STORE.

SEVENTY Hogſheads ſcrewed Fiſh in prime order for ſhipping; 1000 buſhels of Southern Corn; 120 barrels freſh Flour; Jamaica Rum; Pilot Bread; Bar Iron; Tar; Turpentine: Roſin: Grindſtones: Aſh Oars: Anchors: Ruſſia Duck and Sewing Twine: with a variety of other articles in the Ship Chandlery line.

BOWEN & ENNIS.

Newport, April 28, 1809

Abraham & George Tilley,

HAVE for Sale at their ROPE STORE, No. 90, Thames-ſtreet, 3 doors ſouth of Market-ſquare, by wholeſale and retail, Cordage from 4 1-2 inch to 6 thread ratling, bolt-rope, worming, ſpun yarn, mariine, houſe line, white rope, lead, log and cod lines, bed cords, ſewing and ſeine twine, ſmall fiſhing lines, &c.—Alſo for Sale, 10 or 12 Cwt. of Swede's ſquare and flat bar Iron, cheap for caſh.—*Alſo*, An Aſſortment of Groceries at retail.—Cordage and Cables of any dimenſion, made at ſhort notice, and warranted equal to any in the United States.—From the convenience of having a Rope Store ſo near the ſhipping, where may be had at all times, an Aſſortment of Rigging, as cheap as can be bought in this Town, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall meet the encouragement of the public in general.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

John Coggeſhall,

HAS FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads Clayed SUGARS, firſt Quality; 30 Hogſheads Ditto, ſecond Quality; 20 Hogſheads Brown Ditto.—Entitled to Debenture and will be ſold on a liberal credit for approved endorſed Notes payable at either of the Banks in this Town.—*Alſo* 60 Hogſheads Guadaloupe and Havanna Molaſſes: 3000 wt. Cabin Bread: 80 Quintals firſt quality, Codfiſh for ſhipping.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

Mary Thurſton,

Informs her Friends and the public in general

THAT ſhe has taken the rooms in the Houſe of Mrs. *Penrose*, in Church-ſtreet, No, 4, where ſhe has juſt received an elegant Aſſortment of faſhionable Ladies and Children's Bonnets, together with ſtraw Trimmings, which ſhe offers for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Bonnetts of all kinds made on the ſhorteſt notice and orders from every quarter ſtrictly attended to

☞ Wanted immediately, 3 or 4 ſmart Girls, who can be well recommended.

Newport, April 22, 1809.

NEW ACADEMY,

Barney Street.

THE Public are informed, that Mr. TREVETT's new and airy Academy is ready for the reception of pupils. He flatters himſelf that the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation; the accommodation of the building; together with his determination to pay every attention to thoſe placed under his tuition, will enſure him a portion of the public patronage.

N. B. The Scholars will, as uſual, be publicly examined (by the Rev Clergy) quarterly.

Newport, April 26, 1809.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By arrivals at Boston from Liverpool.

SPANISH AMERICA.

MONTE-VIDEO, DEC. 2.

"THINGS are far from being in a ſettled or pleaſant ſtate here. Liniers, the Vice-Roy of the province, and Elio, the Governor of this place, have been at variance for ſome time. The former has apparently been playing a deep game. He is a Frenchman, and has been in the French intereſt, but it is all over with that party; and it is thought, that he is now aiming at ſupreme power himſelf. Certain it is, that, at heart, he is not friendly to Ferdinand VII. and that he would not have proclaimed him, if he had not been compelled by the example ſet him at Monte-Video. Elio and the Montevideans are ſtaunch patriots, bitter enemies of Bonaparte, and enthuſiaſtic admirers of the Engliſh.

"Some time ſince, Liniers ſent a perſon to ſuperſede Elio, but the whole town bade defiance to the Viceroy, and the new Governor made a precipitate retreat. About ten days ago, accounts were received that a body of troops, (from 2 to 3000) had croſſed the river, and paſſed over to Colonia on their march to this place. The Montevideans would have laughed at ſuch a force, as the fortifications are much ſtronger than ever.—It happened, however, that at that time, a Brigadier-General was in the town, who arrived here ſeveral weeks ſince from Spain, in the Flora frigate. He had ſince his arrival remained in a private character, while he ſilently informed himſelf of the diſpoſition of the Governor and inhabitants towards Ferdinand VII; but on the approach of the troops, he aſſembled the Junta, and exhibited his credentials from the Junta of Seville, inveſting him with ſupreme powers. Having declared himſelf ſatisfied with all he had ſeen here, he proceeded to Buenos-Ayres. We have not heard of his arrival there, but we know that the troops which were at Colonia have been ordered back to their ſtation. It is ſuppoſed by ſome that Liniers will diſpute his authority, that he will plead his own appointment by the King, and ſay, that none but the King can remove him.

"The inhabitants of Buenos-Ayres do not love the Engliſh, and that for ſeveral reaſons. The people recollect how they took the town, and how diſgracefully they left it. But what moſt embitters them againſt them, is the conduct of Whitelocke, who is held here in contempt and abhorrence, and who ſuffered great atrocities to be committed in the neighbourhood of the town, when he advanced to the attack. You may have heard, that when Whitelocke left the place, ſome hundreds of the Iriſh ſoldiers deſerted from the army.—They entered into the Spaniſh ſervice at Monte-Video, and are now here, a galling ſight.

"I have to mention a recent occurrence, involved in ſome myſtery. About ten days ſince an Engliſhman of the name of ....., arrived here from Rio Janeiro, and was ſoon after his arrival taken into cuſtody; he ſtill remains a cloſe priſoner.—Papers, it is ſaid, were found in his poſſeſſion, containing a plan for effecting the independence of this country. It is ſaid that he was intimate at Rio Janeiro, with a Spaniard of the name of Pinha, an obnoxious character, and that he was arreſted in conſequence of information diſpatched by the Prince Regent to Governor Elio.

"This province muſt continue ſubject to Spain, I believe; nevertheleſs, I hope we ſhall ere long, have a direct trade with it. At preſent, this is far from being the caſe. No veſſels are allowed to diſcharge in a regular way; they are obliged to enter the port under ſome pretext, as that they are in diſtreſs; and in order to obtain leave to diſcharge, are obliged to make uſe of intereſt, as well as avail themſelves of colourable pretences. Theſe are coſtly expedients, as well as great impediments in the way of buſineſs. The duties and expences are enormous, amounting to 33 per cent, on the valuation of the cargo, which is, however, not unfavourable.

"*Yesterday we were informed that the Junta had resolved to admit no English Veſſels on any plea but downright diſtreſs.*

"Very ſevere Decrees have been iſſued againſt ſmuggling. Any perſon detected in it, whether Engliſhman or Spaniard, will be ſent to hard labour."

FRANCE.

PARIS, MARCH 12.

The French Ambaſſador in Conſtantinople, as well as all the Ambaſſadors of the Powers allied with France, are ſaid to have preſented to the Divan very ſtrong remonſtrances againſt the peace concluded with England, and poſitively declared, that unleſs the Porte immediately relinquiſhed her connection with England, they would all leave Conſtantinople.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

A veſſel arrived yeſterday afternoon at

Dover from Rotterdam, the Captain of which asserts that Austria had actually declared war.

Accounts have been received to the 7th March, from the Coast of Spain, near Vigo. Pontevedra and Ville Gracia. That part of the country is in open and determined insurrection against the French. There have already been several skirmishes, and the peasants, we are happy to hear, have been often successful. There were about 800 French at Corunna, 1500 in St. Jago, 300 in Padrin, 400 in Pontevedra, and their main body, consisting of about 10 000, was between Toy and Orense. Romana's army was beyond Montinez, on the borders of Portugal.

The London Gazette of March 18, contains an Order in Council, dated the 15th inst. for the further suspension of two Acts of the 48th of the King, as to duties on certain articles, the produce of friendly countries, or coming from ports or in ships in amity with Great-Britain. As also an Order, dated the 16th, for permitting the importation into Great-Britain, of hides, horns, tallow, goat-skins, and other articles in foreign ships, on paying the same duties as if imported in British ships, until three months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

A brig of war has been ordered to Liverpool, to take from thence, under convoy, to St. Petersburgh, ten vessels laden with Salt. —This circumstance, in a degree, strengthens the report of the approaching reconciliation between this country and Russia; as it cannot otherwise be supposed Government would sanction a measure of such important benefit to Russia, unless some corresponding benefit was likely to be obtained from it.

MARCH 21.

DUKE OF YORK.

Another debate took place last night in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Duke of York's conduct: in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Percival) informed the House, that his Royal Highness had resigned his command of the army, and that His Majesty had accepted his resignation. Mr. P. added, that the motives which influenced his Royal Highness to chuse this time for so acting, and for not having thought any former period so proper, were so honorable and meritorious, that he (Mr. Percival) could not help stating them to the House, in the words of the letter, in which his resignation was tendered. In this letter his Royal Highness stated, that—

"The House of Commons having, after the most attentive and laborious investigation of the merits of certain allegations preferred against him, passed a Resolution of his innocence, he might now approach his Majesty, and might venture to tender to him his Resignation of the Chief Command of his Majesty's Army, as he could no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, nor be accused of having shrunk from the extent of an enquiry, which, painful as it had been, he trusted he should appear, even to those who had been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with the patience and firmness which could arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence.

"The motive which influenced him arose from the truest sense of duty, and the warmest attachment to his Majesty, from which he had never departed, and which his Majesty had, if possible, confirmed, by the affectionate and paternal solicitude which he had shewn for his son's honor and welfare, upon the present distressing occasion. To his Majesty, as a most kind and indulgent Father, as a most gracious Sovereign, he owed every thing; and the feeling of this alone would have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination which he had taken. It would not become him to say that he should not quit with sincere regret a situation in which his Majesty's confidence and partiality had placed him, and the duties of which it had been his anxious study and pride, during 14 years, to discharge with integrity and fidelity.—Whether he might be allowed to add with advantage to his Majesty's service, his Majesty was best able to decide."

Notwithstanding this annunciation, Mr. Pathurst called for the order of the day on a Resolution to censure the Duke for his connexion with Mrs. Clarke. After debate the resolution was negatived without a division, and a motion that it was not necessary for the House to proceed any farther on the subject, was carried by a majority of 123—235 voting in favor, and 112 against it. After the decision, Lord Folkstone gave notice, that he should at a future day lay before the House some farther discoveries in relation to the *Duke of York*.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York, our intelligence from England is brought down to the 25th of March. Though several days later than the previously received accounts from that quarter, they do not communicate any events of magnitude. No official confirmation of the expected warfare between France and Austria had been received, although an event which, for some time, has been calculated on with certainty.

A private gentleman, who came passenger in the vessel, bringing these dates, asserts, that Bonaparte had actually left Paris for the Rhine.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.—On Saturday night Despatches were received at the Foreign Office from France—they were brought over by a flag of truce, which arrived at Dover on Sunday morning at 3 o'clock, and immediately stood out to sea again.—The subject of this communication has not transpired—Peace is naturally the first idea which will suggest itself to the public—but of that most desirable event, we apprehend not the slightest expectation can at this crisis be entertained.—The general opinion at Dover is, that some negociation respecting an exchange of prisoners is on foot, between the governments of France and England.

MARCH 25.—Letters dated the 21st inst. have been received from Holland. They do not corroborate the previous accounts, received through the same channel, of hostilities having actually commenced between Austria and France. The extreme caution they observe, in adverting to the occurrences in Germany, is a proof of the rigorous precautions which have been adopted to prevent intelligence of the real state of that country being transmitted to this. By a comparison of their contents, the following particulars may, however, be collected and relied on.—The Austrian armies are universally in motion; and are far more numerous, formidable, and better organized, than they have been represented in the papers under the controul of the tyrant. They have arrived before now, amply and better supplied than in any former campaign, with every article essential to a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, at their respective places of destination, and probably sustained already the first shock of the enemy. The nomination of the Archduke Charles to the chief and uncontrouled command of the respective armies, has produced the highest confidence in the officer and soldier, and diffused among every class of Austrian subjects, the most sanguine hopes of success. He places himself at the head of that force, wherever it may be, which shall be opposed to that commanded by Bonaparte in person. The highest unanimity prevails in every province of Austria, and a cheerful submission to the measures, proposed by government in this important juncture, distinguishes the conduct of the peasant, as well as that of the Nobleman and Merchant. The militia evince as much zeal and alacrity as regular corps; and the Hungarians, so often the terror, and in a crisis almost equally dangerous, the last prop of the Empire, display as much ardour on the present occasion, as they did in that memorable one, when they stepped forward to support the rights of Maria Theresa, against the united efforts of France, Prussia, Spain and Bavaria.

The following facts may likewise be relied on.—A strong fermentation exists in Tyrol; and these brave Mountaineers have exhibited such marks of disaffection to the Bavarian Government, that the greater part of the Bavevian troops has been ordered, under Baron Von Wrede, to keep them in awe. Sentiments, equally favorable to the cause Austria is going to contend for, are manifested, though not so openly, by all the States that have voluntarily entered, or been pressed, into the Rhenish Confederacy. The desertion from the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops was so universal, that it was found expedient, towards the end of last month, to remove them to a greater distance from the Austrian frontiers. The co-operation of Saxony in this iniquitous aggression, is not only doubtful but may be denied with safety. And, if we take the moral character of the Sovereign, the feelings of Saxons, and the long-established family-alliance between the two courts into consideration, we feel less hesitation to discredit the reported repugnance of that Prince to contribute to the overthrow of Austria. The hostile demonstrations said to be made by the King of Prussia, may possibly originate in the speculations and wishes of the writers of those letters, in which they are unequivocally mentioned: but if any political conjecture to that purpose may be formed on the sentiments of the Sovereign, his illustrious spouse, and the majority of his subjects, we may, confidently and boldly assert, that if Prussia takes an active part, she will do it in favor of Austria. On the eventual conduct, or the present policy of Russia, it is more difficult to decide: but even the testimony of the enemy corroborates the important fact, that she will not act against Austria. However, if our readers are willing to allow a single particle of good sense, honor, or integrity, to exist in the councils of that court, or that a spark of Peter's genius, and of Catharine's ambition, lurks in the remotest fold of Alexander's heart, they must be convinced, that she will act for Austria. We have, however, some facts, which may guide our speculations in this respect: the recall of Roman stoff from Paris, the change in the foreign department, the negociation with Talleyrand, the journey of their Prussian Majesties to St. Petersburgh, and the measures bordering on actual hostilities he carried into execution on their return: these are facts, which, at any other period, would be considered as unequivocal proofs of a total change in the policy of that Court. We must acknowledge, we are among the number of those who anticipate that event: and, when we look back the short space of two years, when Alexander displayed so much loyalty, good faith, and magnanimity, we fondly and pertinaciously adhere to the hope, that a Monarch who stood once, and so deservedly, high in the esteem of his country, will soon rank again among the most ardent of our supporters in favour of universal freedom. Denmark follows of course in the vortex of Russian politics.

It is strongly reported, that, instead of a Proclamation by the Emperor Francis, France had declared war against Austria, and that the Declaration was published at Paris on the 17th inst.

The Treaty between Great-Britain and Spain, we understand, was signed on Wednesday: but some articles, not yet precisely adjusted, are left for future arrangement.

It is stated, that Vigo and some other harbours of Galicia are now open to English ships. The communication with the ports of Asturias has not been obstructed by the enemy, since his appearance on the Northern shores of the Douro.

We understand that the 3d, 4th, and 10th regiments of cavalry are immediately to be embarked for Lisbon, and these are to be followed by the heavy horse of the German Legion.

Stocks, &c.—Consols 67¼. American Wheat 54 s. the 240 *lbs.* Insurance on American vessels to America, 6 guineas.

The receipts of the Drury-Lane Company in three night's performance at the Opera-House, amounted to 2200 guineas, (nearly 10,000 dollars.)

LOWER-RHINE, MARCH 12.—A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are actually already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500 000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria: but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable.

LEIPSIC, MARCH 8.—The last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All the measures adopted by our Government point at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Castle of Weissenfar is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted Personages in case of war.

The last Letters from Vienna state, that all the General Officers who were in the metropolis, have left it to join their different corps.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 5.

WE learn that the Junta at Havanna, about the middle of last month, determined that the following duties should be paid on all goods imported into the island of Cuba, since the 25th March last. It will be seen that these duties are very high, and that the law or regulation under which they are collected, has a retrospective effect.

STATEMENT

Of New Duties at Havanna, to be in force from and after the 25th of March, 1809.

Flour of the manufacture of the United States, 10 Dollars per bbl. exclusive of militia and police duty, upwards of 1 Dollar per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of 10 Dollars, with the deduction of one per cent. on that amount. In Spanish vessels 6 Dollars, and the militia duty, &c. as above, and drawback on exportation of 6 Dollars, deducting one per cent.

Soap, Lard, Rice, and all other articles of necessity.	50 per cent. in American vessels and 30 per ct. in Spanish vessels. Drawback allowed in case of exportation of 49 per cent.
Cotton and other Goods heretofore prohibited.	15 per cent. on their valuation, and no drawback on exportation.
All other goods, wares and merchandize heretofore paying 34 per cent.	22 per cent. and no Drawback in case of exportation.

Tonnage duty, &c. on vessels of the United States, the same as Spanish vessels pay in said States.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry and other raw materials permitted to be depositted here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per cent.

Some additional duty on wine in American vessels over and above 22 per cent.

National Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

In the case of the United States, vs. Michael Bright and others, the Circuit Court decided on the special verdict returned by the jury yesterday morning, that the defendants were *Guilty*, and yesterday afternoon the prisoners being placed at the bar, the district Attorney addressed the Court and said, that in compliance with his duty, he called upon the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law. This duty, the most painful he had ever been called to perform, he would, on his own responsibility, have omitted to perform for the present, if the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the constituted authorities of the State, had or would request it. No reply was made by the counsel for the defendants.—Judge Washington then rose and addressed the prisoners in a firm and impressive manner; and concluded as follows:—

"It is our duty, however unpleasant the exercise of it, to pronounce the following sentences in your several cases, and in fixing the degree of punishment, we have not been inattentive to every circumstance which has been offered in your favour. The triumph of the laws over military force arrayed against them, is sufficient for their object.—The measure of punishment is in your unfortunate particularly, of small comparative importance. Example and not severity is dictated by our duty and has been our aim. —The sentences of the Court, are, that you Michael Bright, be imprisoned for the term of three months, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and that you James Atkinson, William Cole Charles Westfall, Samuel Wilkins, Abraham Ogden, Daniel Phyle, Charles Hong and John Knipe, be severally imprisoned for the term of one month, and severally pay a fine of fifty dollars, to the United States, and stand committed till these sentences are complied with.

The Marshal immediately conducted the prisoners to Jail, where they are now confined. All was transacted in peace and tranquillity and to the honour of our city be it mentioned, that the demands of the laws have been satisfied without tumult or riot.

May 8.

IMPORTANT.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, who has access to the best information, says, that Gen. Turreau has received despatches by the Esperance, (lately arrived at Boston, from France,) but the nature of their contents had not transpired. This much, however, has been ascertained, that General is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to this country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the letter alluded to. The contents are in substance as follows:—

"BALTIMORE, MAY 4.

"Turreau, the French minister is here.—Also, Mr. Erskine. Although negociations are on foot, they are not likely to terminate until the ultimatum of our government is known in France, and a vessel is to be immediately dispatched therewith. Of this Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, yesterday gave Mr. Turreau official notice—offers to take any despatches for him.

"Turreau is recalled, and another Minister is coming out to succeed him. A government vessel sails immediately from hence, it is supposed for England, as the despatches for the British sloop of war Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk six hours after she sailed.—Turreau's expectation is, that the negociations will terminate favourably."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Lisbon, informs, that when he sailed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months:—That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under Marshal Lannes and Junot, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers, at 80,000;—that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning:—That the British troops in Portugal, amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000;—That the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the British fleet in the Tagus, which consisted of two sail, of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 sail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

The first indication Capt. S. had of the removal of the Embargo, was seeing the Ocean again whitened with American canvas.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES—LATE.

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NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1809.

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Walter Jones—Joseph Lewis, (Fed.)—Thomas Newton—Burwell Bassett—John Roane*—Edwin Gray, (M. R.)—John Dawson—John Clopton—John W. Eppes—Thomas Gholson—Matthew Clay—John Randolph (M. R.)—Wilson C. Nicholas—Daniel Sheffey* (M. R.)—J. Stephenson* (Fed.) —J. Breckenridge* (Fed.)—Jacob Swoope, (Fed.)—William A. Burwell—John Smith —Peterson Goodwyn—John Love.—John G. Jackson. 4 Federalists, 15 Democrats, and 3 "minority-Republicans."

Virginia sent but one solitary federal representative to the last Congress.

* *New Members.*

The federalists in Virginia failed in three of their candidates, but they have shewn that the sound principles of federal-republicanism are not extinguished in the antient dominion. And it is also proved in seven districts out of twenty-two that the majority are opposed to the measures of the last administration.

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All the New-York papers confirm the glorious tidings of the return of the powerful

Dover from Rotterdam, the Captain of which asserts that Austria had actually declared war.

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The London Gazette of March 18, contains an Order in Council, dated the 15th inst. for the further suspension of two Acts of the 48th of the King, as to duties on certain articles, the produce of friendly countries, or coming from ports or in ships in amity with Great-Britain. As also an Order, dated the 16th, for permitting the importation into Great-Britain, of hides, horns, tallow, goat-skins, and other articles in foreign ships, on paying the same duties as if imported in British ships, until three months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

A brig of war has been ordered to Liverpool, to take from thence, under convoy, to St. Petersburgh, ten vessels laden with Salt. —This circumstance, in a degree, strengthens the report of the approaching reconciliation between this country and Russia; as it cannot otherwise be supposed Government would sanction a measure of such important benefit to Russia, unless some corresponding benefit was likely to be obtained from it.

MARCH 21.

DUKE OF YORK.

Another debate took place last night in the House of Commons, on the subject of the Duke of York's conduct: in the course of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Percival) informed the House, that his Royal Highness had resigned his command of the army, and that His Majesty had accepted his resignation. Mr. P. added, that the motives which influenced his Royal Highness to chuse this time for so acting, and for not having thought any former period so proper, were so honorable and meritorious, that he (Mr. Percival) could not help stating them to the House, in the words of the letter, in which his resignation was tendered. In this letter his Royal Highness stated, that—

"The House of Commons having, after the most attentive and laborious investigation of the merits of certain allegations preferred against him, passed a Resolution of his innocence, he might now approach his Majesty, and might venture to tender to him his Resignation of the Chief Command of his Majesty's Army, as he could no longer be suspected of acting from any apprehension of the result, nor be accused of having shrunk from the extent of an enquiry, which, painful as it had been, he trusted he should appear, even to those who had been disposed to condemn his conduct, to have met with the patience and firmness which could arise only from a conscious feeling of innocence.

"The motive which influenced him arose from the truest sense of duty, and the warmest attachment to his Majesty, from which he had never departed, and which his Majesty had, if possible, confirmed, by the affectionate and paternal solicitude which he had shewn for his son's honor and welfare, upon the present distressing occasion. To his Majesty, as a most kind and indulgent Father, as a most gracious Sovereign, he owed every thing; and the feeling of this alone would have prompted him to forego all considerations of personal interest in the determination which he had taken. It would not become him to say that he should not quit with sincere regret a situation in which his Majesty's confidence and partiality had placed him, and the duties of which it had been his anxious study and pride, during 14 years, to discharge with integrity and fidelity.—Whether he might be allowed to add with advantage to his Majesty's service, his Majesty was best able to decide."

Notwithstanding this annunciation, Mr. Pathurst called for the order of the day on a Resolution to censure the Duke for his connexion with Mrs. Clarke. After debate the resolution was negatived without a division, and a motion that it was not necessary for the House to proceed any farther on the subject, was carried by a majority of 123—235 voting in favor, and 112 against it. After the decision, Lord Folkstone gave notice, that he should at a future day lay before the House some farther discoveries in relation to the *Duke of York*.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York, our intelligence from England is brought down to the 25th of March. Though several days later than the previously received accounts from that quarter, they do not communicate any events of magnitude. No official confirmation of the expected warfare between France and Austria had been received, although an event which, for some time, has been calculated on with certainty.

A private gentleman, who came passenger in the vessel, bringing these dates, asserts, that Bonaparte had actually left Paris for the Rhine.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.—On Saturday night Despatches were received at the Foreign Office from France—they were brought over by a flag of truce, which arrived at Dover on Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and immediately stood out to sea again.—The subject of this communication has not transpired—Peace is naturally the first idea which will suggest itself to the public—but of that most desirable event, we apprehend not the slightest expectation can at this crisis be entertained.—The general opinion at Dover is, that some negociation respecting an exchange of prisoners is on foot, between the governments of France and England.

MARCH 25.—Letters dated the 21st inst. have been received from Holland. They do not corroborate the previous accounts, received through the same channel, of hostilities having actually commenced between Austria and France. The extreme caution they observe, in adverting to the occurrences in Germany, is a proof of the rigorous precautions which have been adopted to prevent intelligence of the real state of that country being transmitted to this. By a comparison of their contents, the following particulars may, however, be collected and relied on.—The Austrian armies are universally in motion; and are far more numerous, formidable, and better organized, than they have been represented in the papers under the controul of the tyrant. They have arrived before now, amply and better supplied than in any former campaign, with every article essential to a vigorous prosecution of hostilities, at their respective places of destination, and probably sustained already the first shock of the enemy. The nomination of the Archduke Charles to the chief and uncontrouled command of the respective armies, has produced the highest confidence in the officer and soldier, and diffused among every class of Austrian subjects, the most sanguine hopes of success. He places himself at the head of that force, wherever it may be, which shall be opposed to that commanded by Bonaparte in person. The highest unanimity prevails in every province of Austria, and a cheerful submission to the measures, proposed by government in this important juncture, distinguishes the conduct of the peasant, as well as that of the Nobleman and Merchant. The militia evince as much zeal and alacrity as regular corps; and the Hungarians, so often the terror, and in a crisis almost equally dangerous, the last prop of the Empire, display as much ardour on the present occasion, as they did in that memorable one, when they stepped forward to support the rights of Maria Theresa, against the united efforts of France, Prussia, Spain and Bavaria.

The following facts may likewise be relied on.—A strong fermentation exists in Tyrol; and these brave Mountaineers have exhibited such marks of disaffection to the Bavarian Government, that the greater part of the Bavevian troops has been ordered, under Baron Von Wrede, to keep them in awe. Sentiments, equally favorable to the cause Austria is going to contend for, are manifested, though not so openly, by all the States that have voluntarily entered, or been pressed, into the Rhenish Confederacy. The desertion from the Bavarian and Wurtemberg troops was so universal, that it was found expedient, towards the end of last month, to remove them to a greater distance from the Austrian frontiers. The co-operation of Saxony in this iniquitous aggression, is not only doubtful but may be denied with safety. And, if we take the moral character of the Sovereign, the feelings of Saxons, and the long-established family-alliance between the two courts into consideration, we feel less hesitation to discredit the reported repugnance of that Prince to contribute to the overthrow of Austria. The hostile demonstrations said to be made by the King of Prussia, may possibly originate in the speculations and wishes of the writers of those letters, in which they are unequivocally mentioned: but if any political conjecture to that purpose may be formed on the sentiments of the Sovereign, his illustrious spouse, and the majority of his subjects, we may, confidently and boldly assert, that if Prussia takes an active part, she will do it in favor of Austria. On the eventual conduct, or the present policy of Russia, it is more difficult to decide: but even the testimony of the enemy corroborates the important fact, that she will not act against Austria. However, if our readers are willing to allow a single particle of good sense, honor, or integrity, to exist in the councils of that court, or that a spark of Peter's genius, and of Catharine's ambition, lurks in the remotest fold of Alexander's heart, they must be convinced, that she will act for Austria. We have, however, some facts, which may guide our speculations in this respect: the recall of Romanzoff from Paris, the change in the foreign department, the negociation with Talleyrand, the journey of their Prussian Majesties to St. Petersburgh, and the measures bordering on actual hostilities he carried into execution on their return: these are facts, which, at any other period, would be considered as unequivocal proofs of a total change in the policy of that Court. We must acknowledge, we are among the number of those who anticipate that event: and, when we look back the short space of two years, when Alexander displayed so much loyalty, good faith, and magnanimity, we fondly and pertinaciously adhere to the hope, that a Monarch who stood once, and so deservedly, high in the esteem of his country, will soon rank again among the most ardent of our supporters in favour of universal freedom. Denmark follows of course in the vortex of Russian politics.

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We understand that the 3d, 4th, and 10th regiments of cavalry are immediately to be embarked for Lisbon, and these are to be followed by the heavy horse of the German Legion.

Stocks, &c.—Consols 67¾. American Wheat 54 s. the 240 *lbs.* Insurance on American vessels to America, 6 guineas.

The receipts of the Drury-Lane Company in three night's performance at the Opera-House, amounted to 2200 guineas, (nearly 10,000 dollars.)

LOWER-RHINE, MARCH 12.—A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are actually already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500 000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria: but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable.

LEIPSIC, MARCH 8.—The last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All the measures adopted by our Government point at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Castle of Weissenfar is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted Personages in case of war.

The last Letters from Vienna state, that all the General Officers who were in the metropolis, have left it to join their different corps.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 5.

WE learn that the Junta at Havanna, about the middle of last month, determined that the following duties should be paid on all goods imported into the island of Cuba, since the 25th March last. It will be seen that these duties are very high, and that the law or regulation under which they are collected, has a retrospective effect.

STATEMENT

Of New Duties at Havanna, to be in force from and after the 25th of March, 1809.

Flour of the manufacture of the United States, 10 Dollars per bbl. exclusive of militia and police duty, upwards of 1 Dollar per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of 10 Dollars, with the deduction of one per cent. on that amount. In Spanish vessels 6 Dollars, and the militia duty, &c. as above, and drawback on exportation of 6 Dollars, deducting one per cent.

Soap, Lard, Rice, and all other articles of necessity.	50 per cent. in American vessels and 30 per ct. in Spanish vessels. Drawback allowed in case of exportation of 49 per cent.
Cotton and other Goods heretofore prohibited.	15 per cent. on their valuation, and no drawback on exportation.
All other goods, wares and merchandize heretofore paying 34 per cent.	22 per cent. and no Drawback in case of exportation.

Tonnage duty, &c. on vessels of the United States, the same as Spanish vessels pay in said States.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry and other raw materials permitted to be deposited here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per cent.

Some additional duty on wine in American vessels over and above 22 per cent.

National Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

In the case of the United States, vs. Michael Bright and others, the Circuit Court decided on the special verdict returned by the jury yesterday morning, that the defendants were *Guilty*, and yesterday afternoon the prisoners being placed at the bar, the district Attorney addressed the Court and said, that in compliance with his duty, he called upon the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law. This duty, the most painful he had ever been called to perform, he would, on his own responsibility, have omitted to perform for the present, if the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the constituted authorities of the State, had or would request it. No reply was made by the counsel for the defendants.—Judge Washington then rose and addressed the prisoners in a firm and impressive manner; and concluded as follows:—

"It is our duty, however unpleasant the exercise of it, to pronounce the following sentences in your several cases, and in fixing the degree of punishment, we have not been inattentive to every circumstance which has been offered in your favour. The triumph of the laws over military force arrayed against them, is sufficient for their object.—The measure of punishment is in your unfortunate particularly, of small comparative importance. Example and not severity is dictated by our duty and has been our aim. —The sentences of the Court, are, that you Michael Bright, be imprisoned for the term of three months, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and that you James Atkinson, William Cole, Charles Westfall, Samuel Wilkins, Abraham Ogden, Daniel Phyle, Charles Hong and John Knipe, be severally imprisoned for the term of one month, and severally pay a fine of fifty dollars, to the United States, and stand committed till these sentences are complied with.

The Marshal immediately conducted the prisoners to Jail, where they are now confined. All was transacted in peace and tranquillity and to the honour of our city be it mentioned, that the demands of the laws have been satisfied without tumult or riot.

May 8.

IMPORTANT.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, who has access to the best information, says, that Gen. Turreau has received despatches by the Esperance, (lately arrived at Boston, from France,) but the nature of their contents had not transpired. This much, however, has been ascertained, that General is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to this country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the letter alluded to. The contents are in substance as follows:—

"BALTIMORE, MAY 4.

"Turreau, the French minister is here.—Also, Mr. Erskine. Although negociations are on foot, they are not likely to terminate until the ultimatum of our government is known in France, and a vessel is to be immediately dispatched therewith. Of this Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, yesterday gave Mr. Turreau official notice—offers to take any despatches for him.

"Turreau is recalled, and another Minister is coming out to succeed him. A government vessel sails immediately from hence, it is supposed for England, as the despatches for the British sloop of war Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk six hours after she sailed.—Turreau's expectation is, that the negociations will terminate favourably."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Lisbon, informs, that when he sailed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months:—That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under Marshal Lannes and Junot, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers, at 80,000;—that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning:—That the British troops in Portugal, amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000;—That the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the British fleet in the Tagus, which consisted of two sail, of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 sail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

The first indication Capt. S. had of the removal of the Embargo, was seeing the Ocean again whitened with American canvas.

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The receipts of the Drury-Lane Company in three night's performance at the Opera-House, amounted to 2200 guineas, (nearly 10,000 dollars.)

LOWER-RHINE, MARCH 12.—A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are actually already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration be estimated at 500 000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria: but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable.

LEIPSIC, MARCH 8.—The last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All the measures adopted by our Government point at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Castle of Weissenfar is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted Personages in case of war.

The last Letters from Vienna state, that all the General Officers who were in the metropolis, have left it to join their different corps.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, MAY 5.

WE learn that the Junta at Havanna, about the middle of last month, determined that the following duties should be paid on all goods imported into the island of Cuba, since the 25th March last. It will be seen that these duties are very high, and that the law or regulation under which they are collected, has a retrospective effect.

STATEMENT

Of New Duties at Havanna, to be in force from and after the 25th of March, 1809.

Flour of the manufacture of the United States, 10 Dollars per bbl. exclusive of militia and police duty, upwards of 1 Dollar per bbl. On exportation entitled to a drawback of 10 Dollars, with the deduction of one per cent. on that amount. In Spanish vessels 6 Dollars, and the militia duty, &c. as above, and drawback on exportation of 6 Dollars, deducting one per cent.

Soap, Lard, Rice, and all other articles of necessity.	50 per cent. in American vessels and 30 per ct. in Spanish vessels. Drawback allowed in case of exportation of 49 per cent.
Cotton and other Goods heretofore prohibited.	15 per cent. on their valuation, and no drawback on exportation.
All other goods, wares and merchandize heretofore paying 34 per cent.	22 per cent. and no Drawback in case of exportation.

Tonnage duty, &c. on vessels of the United States, the same as Spanish vessels pay in said States.

Cotton, tobacco, furs, peltry and other raw materials permitted to be deposited here for exportation on paying a duty of 1 per cent.

Some additional duty on wine in American vessels over and above 22 per cent.

National Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 3.

In the case of the United States, vs. Michael Bright and others, the Circuit Court decided on the special verdict returned by the jury yesterday morning, that the defendants were *Guilty*, and yesterday afternoon the prisoners being placed at the bar, the district Attorney addressed the Court and said, that in compliance with his duty, he called upon the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law. This duty, the most painful he had ever been called to perform, he would, on his own responsibility, have omitted to perform for the present, if the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, on behalf of the constituted authorities of the State, had or would request it. No reply was made by the counsel for the defendants.—Judge Washington then rose and addressed the prisoners in a firm and impressive manner; and concluded as follows:—

"It is our duty, however unpleasant the exercise of it, to pronounce the following sentences in your several cases, and in fixing the degree of punishment, we have not been inattentive to every circumstance which has been offered in your favour. The triumph of the laws over military force arrayed against them, is sufficient for their object.—The measure of punishment is in your unfortunate particularly, of small comparative importance. Example and not severity is dictated by our duty and has been our aim. —The sentences of the Court, are, that you Michael Bright, be imprisoned for the term of three months, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the United States, and that you James Atkinson, William Cole Charles Westfall, Samuel Wilkins, Abraham Ogden, Daniel Phyle, Charles Hong and John Knipe, be severally imprisoned for the term of one month, and severally pay a fine of fifty dollars, to the United States, and stand committed till these sentences are complied with.

The Marshal immediately conducted the prisoners to Jail, where they are now confined. All was transacted in peace and tranquillity and to the honour of our city be it mentioned, that the demands of the laws have been satisfied without tumult or riot.

May 8.

IMPORTANT.

A letter from a gentleman in Baltimore, who has access to the best information, says, that Gen. Turreau has received despatches by the Esperance, (lately arrived at Boston, from France,) but the nature of their contents had not transpired. This much, however, has been ascertained, that General is to return to France, and to be succeeded by a new minister, who is to come out to this country with full powers to arrange every existing difference between the two governments.

We have been favoured with the perusal of the letter alluded to. The contents are in substance as follows:—

"BALTIMORE, MAY 4.

"Turreau, the French minister is here.—Also, Mr. Erskine. Although negociations are on foot, they are not likely to terminate until the ultimatum of our government is known in France, and a vessel is to be immediately dispatched therewith. Of this Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, yesterday gave Mr. Turreau official notice—offers to take any despatches for him.

"Turreau is recalled, and another Minister is coming out to succeed him. A government vessel sails immediately from hence, it is supposed for England, as the despatches for the British sloop of war Rosamond, arrived at Norfolk six hours after she sailed.—Turreau's expectation is, that the negociations will terminate favourably."

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Lisbon, informs, that when he sailed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months:—That the French were advancing into Portugal in two columns, under Marshal Lannes and Junot, whose united force was estimated, in round numbers, at 80,000;—that they had taken Oporto, and had advanced several leagues beyond it; but that their progress was slow, owing doubtless to the scarcity of subsistence in the country they were overrunning:—That the British troops in Portugal, amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 50,000;—That the British were repairing the fortifications; but that notwithstanding these it was not expected a defence of the city would be attempted; and that on the near approach of the French, the British and Portuguese would embark on board the British fleet in the Tagus, which consisted of two sail, of the line, three or four frigates, and 300 sail of transports; part of which would proceed to Brazil, the others for England. The intelligence from Spain was extremely vague and limited.

The first indication Capt. S. had of the removal of the Embargo, was seeing the Ocean again whitened with American canvas.

FROM THE WEST-INDIES—LATE.

Capt. Jackson, who arrived here on Tuesday last, from Martinico, informs of the arrival there of Admiral Duckworth's squadron, of six sail of the line, in pursuit of the L'Orient French squadron; and had sailed for the Saints.—This squadron will augment the British blockading force to ten sail of the line, which it is expected must speedily capture or destroy the French squadron; and render abortive another attempt of Napoleon to obtain "ships, commerce, and colonies."

French Fleet at Guadaloupe.

An arrival at New-York from St. Barts, brings information that Admiral Cochrane attacked the French fleet at the Saints on the 15th April: but that in the night between the 15th and 16th, the squadron slipped their cables, and escaped into Guadaloupe, where they landed their troops on the 17th.

A vessel also, arrived at Alexandria from St. Barts, corroborates this information, with the addition however, that only two frigates of the French squadron had arrived at Guadaloupe, the three 74's not having been heard of since their escape from the Saints.

NEWPORT,
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1809.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The following is a complete list of the Members elected to the next Congress from the state of Virginia:—

Walter Jones—Joseph Lewis, (Fed.)—Thomas Newton—Burwell Bassett—John Roane*—Edwin Gray, (M. R.)—John Dawson—John Clopton—John W. Eppes—Thomas Gholson—Matthew Clay—John Randolph, (M. R.)—Wilson C. Nicholas—Daniel Sheffey*, (M. R.)—J. Stephenson* (Fed.)—J. Breckenridge* (Fed.)—Jacob Swoope, (Fed.)—William A. Burwell—John Smith—Peterson Goodwyn—John Love.—John G. Jackson. 4 Federalists, 15 Democrats, and 3 "minority-Republicans."

Virginia sent but one solitary federal representative to the last Congress.

* *New Members.*

The federalists in Virginia failed in three of their candidates, but they have shewn that the sound principles of federal-republicanism are not extinguished in the antient dominion. And it is also proved in seven districts out of twenty-two that the majority are opposed to the measures of the last administration.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

All the New-York papers confirm the glorious tidings of the return of the powerful

and respectable State of New-York, to the politics of the immortal WASHINGTON.—The Albany Balance of the 5th instant, states the certainty of the elections of federal Assemblymen in the following counties:—

Albany,	4	Oneida,	5
Schenectady,	2	Madison,	3
Rensselaer,	4	Jefferson,	2
Montgomery,	5	St. Lawrence,	1
Scoharie,	2	Herkimer,	2
Columbia,	4	Otsego,	4
Duchess,	6	Seneca,	1
Greene,	2	Cayuga,	3
Queens,	3	Essex,	1
Kings,	1	Onondago,	2
Richmond,	1		62
Westchester,	3		
Clinton, &c.	1		

The Assembly is composed of 112 members. Beside these one more is calculated on in Tioga, another in Broome, and a third in Steuben and Alleghany. There are also favorable reports from Ontario, Cortland and Delaware. The Federal majority it is confidently expected will be up to 20.

Orders have been issued from the President of the United States, to the Executives of the several states, to disband their several quotas of the 100,000 militia which were lately organized by order of the national government.

The 11th Congress will convene in Washington, the 22d inst.—It is probable it will not sit more than six weeks.

AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH TROOPS.

THE cloud of war which begins to rise in the western horizon of Europe, has perhaps already burst upon thecountries it overshadows, in a torrent of desolation and carnage. The Austrian armies under the Arch-Duke Charles, one of the best generals of the day, under a new system of tactics, which that officer has introduced since the last unhappy contest in Germany, from which anxious Europe has fruitlessly expected her emancipation and her safety, are probably at this moment struggling against the victorious forces of Napoleon. Austria has not been able to exist as an independent state, since the treaty of Luneville, the dismemberment of the coalition in 1805—6; or rather the want of affinity and cohesion in its very materials, has placed her in a situation in which she cannot exist without dishonour, and in which she cannot continue to exist without manifest danger. Notwithstanding the predictions of Gentz, in 1806, that the unconquered powers of Europe "are no longer at liberty to run counter to their interests, and the confederacy must continue to exist from the nature and force of things," yet Austria alone, of the powers then unconquered, seems the only one willing to resist the concentrated torrent of the French power.

If she had risen with all her might six months ago, the desponding world could then have hoped for success; the Spanish patriots would then have been materially relieved from the pressure of the whole weight of the French empire, and Europe might be again reanimated and awakened from the sleep of death. Our hopes are now feeble indeed, and the abilities of the Arch-Duke, the new system of tactics, the necessity of *aggressive* hostility with which Austria must be impressed, together with our most ardent desires and impressions of the justice of her cause, cannot afford a gleam of expectation by which they can be enlivened. When the energy of one man is considered, who wields the most formidable power which the modern world has ever seen; when we think of the promptitude and decision with which this power is made to operate; and on the other hand, the weakness of a distracted cabinet, the inferior numbers of the Austrian troops, and their continual defeats, when opposed to the French, we find such drawbacks on our desires, that all ideas derived from mere favourable aspect of the cause, are to the last degree sickly and inanimate. The following characteristics of the Austrian, compared with French soldiers, extracted from a celebrated work, entitled; "*Charactere des armes Europeene*," will perhaps be generally amusing at this critical moment.

"The French soldiers who are more active, more enterprizing and ready in availing themselves of every advantage of ground, will hang round bodies of men that are much more numerous than themselves; they molest, harass, and advance upon them by means of the smallest shelter. The Austrians, in the mean time, preserve their rank and file; but their oblique firing has not the least effect upon men who are either scattered about, or advantageously posted; while every discharge of the latter, being levelled at a considerable body, cannot fail of telling. When the Austrians advance, the riflemen withdraw, but return to the charge as soon as the Austrians retire again: the Austrian troops is thus harassed by an enemy that keeps out of its reach, and whose numbers, upon looking at the extent of ground which they occupy, appear more considerable than they really are. This method of fighting continues until the losses they have experienced, and the inutility of resistance, produce discouragement and confusion; and at length, the troops, overwhelmed with fatigue, and thrown into disorder, either disperse, or lay down their arms. The French who would not have dared to meet these same Austrians in open field, have often defeated and taken thousands of them with some hundreds of men only; for the instant their ranks are broken, the Austrians become like a flock of sheep dispersed, and incapable of reuniting. The coolness of the Austrian is inexplicable. The humiliation of surrendering their arms does not seem to affect them any more than the dangers of a battle. One would suppose, in considering their indifference, that it was nothing but the *finale* of a pantomime or ballet. The Austrians carry their fear of being outflanked or turned, to a degree which is at once ridiculous and extravagant; it might indeed be called a national disorder or weakness. They fancy themselves outflanked, or enveloped at the very moment in which they might surround those who have had the rashness to outrun them. This excessive apprehension disconcerts their plans, and drives them to retrograde movements at a time when, in order to beat the enemy, they have only to advance upon him."

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Mr. Smith has certainly displayed handsome talents in his recent correspondence with the British Minister, and what does him still more honor, has shewn an ingenuous frankness which is by no means common in diplomacy, and which we have no reason to believe was assumed for the occasion, but rather resulted from qualities inherent in his nature. We have long known this gentleman, and know him to possess a liberal and expanded mind, alike superior to the meanness of personal prejudice, and the blind rage of the spirit of party. An anecdote which we shall give to the public upon authority which we deem incontrovertible, is strongly illustrative of the dispositions which we have ascribed to the Secretary.—Just at the close of the last session of Congress, a gentleman called upon him to introduce a young man whom he recommended for an appointment in the Navy. After satisfying Mr. Smith that the candidate was fully competent on the score of ability and integrity, he proceeded to remark, in a manner indicating that he thought it indispensably necessary, that the young gentleman was *warmly attached to the administration*. Mr. Smith appeared to be hurt and almost offended at this observation, and expressed himself to the following effect. "I had flattered myself, sir, that you were sufficiently acquainted with my character, to know that such a recommendation, addressed to me would be improper as well as unnecessary. The only questions which I ask respecting a candidate are, is he honest, is he capable? Satisfied upon those points, a man's political sentiments constitute no concern of mine. I do not enquire, I have no wish to know, to which of the parties that divide our country he may happen to belong."

Mr. Madison and Mr. Smith have, in our apprehension, amply proved that they are determined to pursue THE GOOD OF THE NATION, regardless of the influence of party. We must therefore, with due respect and esteem for our fellow laborers in the cause which from the bottom of our hearts we believe to be, at the present time, that of patriotism and real republicanism, enter our protest against the *reluctant* approbation which appears to be bestowed upon them in certain respectable quarters. While their conduct is good, we ought not to suspect their motives. For ourselves, we will try them by the Constitution and the national interest, and will be the first to denounce them, when they cease to deserve well of their country. At present we are impelled to declare that we consider the appointment of Mr. Smith, to the exclusion of Mr. Gallatin, as one of the most fortunate political events in our annals, and we are satisfied that he will fill his station with more ability than we had anticipated.

Extract of a letter from Washington.

"I calculate on 51 Federal members in the next Congress: and if the Randolphites join them, of which there is no doubt on great national questions, they will be able to carry upwards of 60 votes against the Jeffersonian system."

"A letter from Baltimore, of the 6th inst. says—"This morning the United States brig Syren, sailed for England and France."

The Packet Express, Capt. Wood, sailed from this port on Thursday for New-York.—In her went passengers, the Hon. FRANCIS MALBONE, and the Hon. ELISHA R. POTTER, Members of Congress from this state, also the Hon. LABAN WHEATON, and the Hon. WILLIAM BAYLIES, Members of Congress from Massachusetts, on their way to Washington.

PETERSBURG, (VIR.) MAY 5.

Since the news of the Orders in Council being repealed, reached us, some articles have of course advanced in price. Tobacco, according to *quality* and *crop*, has been for several days at from dolls. 3 50 to 4 dolls.—and even as high as 5 dolls.—Flour, from 6 50 to 7 dolls.—and Cotton from 16 to 18 cents.

RICHMOND, (VIR.) MAY 5.

The prices of produce in this city, are fluctuating—Tobacco from 5 *a* 8 d.; flour (super.) 6 *a* 8; corn, per bbl. 2 50 *a* 3; bacon per lb. 10 cts.

NORFOLK, (VIR.) MAY. 3.

The high prices for all kinds of provisions in our market, within these few days, is truly alarming—whether it arises from the raising of the embargo, or some *local* cause, we cannot say: but true it is, a pound of miserable *Beef* cannot be had under 10 *a* 12½ cents—*Veal* 20 *a* 25 per lb.—*Lamb* equally dear.—*Corn-Meal*, which a few days ago, sold at 3*s*. 9*d*. now is up to the exorbitant price of *one dollar!*—*fresh Butter*, 2*s*. 3*d*. to 3*s*. per lb. and every other article in proportion!!!

MARRIED.—At Providence, on the 1st inst. Mr. *PEREZ OTIS RICHMOND*, to Miss *ELIZABETH BOURS*, daughter of John Bours, Esq. of this town.

DIED.—In this town on Tuesday last, Capt. *JOSEPH WARREN*, in the 70th year of his age,

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Spanish brig La Arrogancia Castillana, Y'Card, Havanna: Sloop Fame, Walden, New-York: do. Polly, Brown, ditto.

CLEARED,

Ship Eagle, Hudson, Savannah: Swedish schooner John, Denison, St. Bartholomews: Sloop Golden Age, Perry, New-York: do. Express, Wood, ditto.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, the Spanish Brig La Arrogancia Castillana, Capt. Y'Card, in 18 days from Havanna, with 24 French passengers, once more drove to take security under the vine and fig tree of the United States.

We learn by Capt. Y'Card that the insurrection of the rabble in Cuba was so much quelled by the government that those of the French residents that had not embarked were in some manner safe, till they could get an opportunity to leave the Island, which they were doing as fast as possible.

Flour was selling at Havanna for 22 dollars, with the duty, and 10 dollars with out: for exportation, it would bring 12 dollars.

All foreigners of every description, except English and Americans, are ordered to quit the Island of Cuba, great numbers of which have sailed for different ports of the United States.

A number of American vessels arrived at the Havanna daily, and our produce was very low.

The brigs Sally, Capt. Bigley, and Harriot, Capt. Hathaway, arrived at Charleston April 27th, in 10 days from this port.

A NEW NOVEL.

JUST from the press, and this day received and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 Long Wharf*, a few copies of that new and excellent novel entitled, THADDEUS OF WARSAW, in 2 vols. 12mo. price only 2 Dollars.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moses Seixas,

GRAND MASTER.

A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall, in Providence, on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 6 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Sec'ry:*

Providence, May 12, 5809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that the connexion in business, since May last, between him and Mr. PEREZ O. RICHMOND, having expired by its limitation on the first instant, he has disposed of his remaining stock of Goods, and intends shortly to retire from all mercantile concerns.—Those therefore, who have any demands upon him, are requested to present them for settlement, and all who are indebted to him to make speedy payment.

JOHN BOURS.

Newport, May 18, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

On Terms unusually favourable, by

THOMAS DENNIS,

AND

LOPEZ & DEXTER,

50 Tons assorted SWEDES IRON.

200 Boxes WINDOW GLASS, assorted sizes.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114, Thames-Street.

HAS just received, and is now exposing for Sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English, India and French GOODS, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, the 1st day of June next, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, now occupied by Capt *Simon Davis*, situated in Spring-street, at the corner of Mill-street—The Conditions made known at the time of sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, May 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for Sale at his Store, on his Wharf, next North of the Ferry-Wharf.

TAR, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin, by the Hundred or single barrel; Corn by the Hundred or single bushel; Beef and Pork; Iron assorted; Iron Hoop by the bundle or quantity; Cut and wrought Nails by the Cask or retail, and 8d flats for sheathing; Paper for ditto; Salt by the Hundred or single Bushel; 10 Casks fresh Rice; a small cargo of Cedar Shingles, just landed from North-Carolina; Also just landing, a quantity of Philadelphia superfine Flour, together with an Assortment of Groceries

GILBERT CHASE.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, May 15, 1809 on DENNIS's Wharf, for account of the Underwriters.

TWO Cables, One Hawser, and a quantity of Window Glass.—Sales to commence at XI o'clock A. M.—Conditions, Cash.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

On TUESDAY, May 16, 1809, to commence at X o'clock A. M. at

Lopez & Dexter's Office.

20 Hogsheads first quality retailing Molasses.
7 Puncheons 2d and 3d proof W. I. Rum.
10 Chests Souchong Tea.
6 Do. Hyson-skin Ditto.
5 Pipes Country Gin.

Also, for account of the Underwriters.

50 Boxes Havanna Brown Sugar, damaged on board the Brig Cubano.—Conditions liberal, and made known at the Sale.

ALSO, ON TUESDAY, 16th inst. to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and continued on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at the same hour.

23 Packages fresh imported DRY GOODS, consisting of Cassimeres, Calicoes, Ginghams, fancy and plain Cambricks, plain and twill'd colour'd Muslins, Shirting Cottons, Vestings of every description, Dimities, Granderills, and Cotton Cassimeres, Men's and Women's Hosiery, Cotton Balls, Spider Nett, Mosiac and Viand Muslins, India Cottons, Bandanoes, Pins, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.

Conditions at the Sale.

LOPEZ & DEXTER, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, May 13, 1809.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Celebrated for the cure of most Diseases to which the Human Body is liable.

THE CELEBRATED

Stomachic Elixir of Health.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

WHICH has proved by Thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarsenesses, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

PATENT Stomachic Wine Bitters.

(Price One Dollar.)

THESE celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by Dr. Robertson, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.—These Medicines, which by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The Proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted—for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alterative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now become so numerous, I am obliged, instead of identifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, left at Mr. SAMUEL W. VINSON's Store, No. 74, Thames-street, where the above Medicines may be had. T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Newport, May 12, 1809.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his old stand in Thames-street, to No. 10 and 11, Broad-street, adjoining Capt. Perry's stable yard, where he has on hand, an extensive assortment of Saddlery, consisting of Ladies and Gentlemen's Saddles, of all prices; brass and plated mounted harness; do do bridles; horsemen's caps and holsters. Also, Trunks of all sizes and patterns, cartridge boxes and belts, whips, spurs, &c. &c. Orders in his line executed at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch.

He has to Let, a handsome Coachee and Horses, driven by an experienced driver. Also to let, Horses and Chaise, and saddle Horses, which he flatters himself are equal to any in the Town. All orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to by the public's humble servant,

RICHARD BOAK.

Newport, May 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE and the Shop, occupied by the late Mrs. *Hannah Church*, next northward of Dr. David King's, in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to ABIGAIL BAKER, at the House, No. 11, Prospect-Hill.

Newport, May 12, 1809

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 Long-Wharf, Newport.*

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same; also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nursery, Seedsman and Florist.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received, and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity, —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

THE LONDON PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Insure Property from Loss or Damage by Fire (Lightning included) by the Year and for shorter and longer periods. This Company first introduced Fire Insurance into practice in America, and the utility of the Institution may in some degree be estimated by the Losses paid to Sufferers by Fire, which in a comparatively short space of time, have considerably exceeded *Seven Millions of Dollars.*

The Company insure Houses, Stores, and Manufactories in general; Household Furniture, Merchandise, Stock in Trade, Produce, and live and dead Stock on Farms; Also Vessels, and water craft of all kinds, with or without cargo.

The Premiums vary according to the circumstances of the Property, are in all cases proportioned to the real risk, and as low and moderate as possible. Sufferers by Fire will always experience a prompt, and honorable adjustment of the Losses.

For any information required, apply to LOPEZ & DEXTER, Agents.

Newport, Dec 23, 1808.

Samuel Blagge,

AT No. 23, STATE-STREET, BOSTON.

TRANSACTS Business on Commission, and makes liberal advances on Merchandize consigned for Sale. He refers those who may require his services, to Messrs. LOPEZ & DEXTER, of this place, for further information.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad street,

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed, 100 bushels Heard's Seed, 100 do. Borden's Seed, 14 do. Arched Grass, 10 do. Red Top do.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash

Newport, Feb. 1, 1809.

BOARDING AND TEA-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has taken as a BOARDING and TEA-HOUSE, that very convenient Stand of Dr. *Richmond's*, in Portsmouth, four and a half miles from Newport.—The situation is uncommonly pleasant, the Chambers large, elegant, and airy, and please the eye with a most extensive and beautiful land and water prospect. Every attention will be paid to those who may favour him with their company.

WILLIAM ALMY.

Portsmouth, Apr 14, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Keeper of the Hospital on *Goaster's Harbour*, is about leaving it; and it is the opinion of the Town-Council that some suitable person should go on immediately.—Application may be made to JONATHAN ALMY, Town-Clerk.

SAMUEL VINSON.
President of the Town Council.

April 5, 1809.

HARRIOTT's STRUGGLES THROUGH LIFE.

A few more copies of this new and highly interesting work, are just received and for sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

April 21, 1809.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for Building a Light-House, &c. on Point Judith, in the State of Rhode-Island, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

The Light-House to be of Wood. The form Octagon. The foundation of stone to be sunk three feet below the surface of the earth, or whatever greater depth may be sufficient to render the whole fabric perfectly secure, and to be carried up two feet above the surface of the earth. It is to be commenced of the diameter of twenty-one feet, where the wall is to be three feet thick. The foundation wall to be capped with hewn stone, of least eight inches wide, sloped to turn off the water.

The Octagon Pyramid of Wood, is to be good oak or white pine Timber, without sap, and to be twenty feet diameter at the commencement. The height of the Pyramid is to be thirty-five feet from the stone work to the floor of the Lantern, where the diameter is to be nine feet. The Frame to be covered with good inch seasoned white pine boards, feather edged, over which is to be laid a good coat of cedar or white pine, without sap, shingles, and to be painted with three coats of good paint, the two last of which to be white. There are to be a sufficient number of Windows, well glazed with strong glass, with shutters, and the proper fastenings. Stairs to lead from the lower floor to the Lantern, with suitable platforms between each, all with plank or double boards, and the flairs and platforms to be guarded by good hand railing—On the top of the wood work is to be framed a strong tier of Joists, bedded therein, twelve inches deep in the centre, and to be sloped to six inches at the eaves, to give a proper descent for the water. These Joists are to be covered with good two-inch seasoned white oak plank, extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, so as to form a covering under which is to be a facie board and cornice, the whole to be covered with good sheet copper.

A complete Iron Lantern, in the octagon form, is to rest thereon, with a complete sett of Lamps, to be suspended by good and sufficient iron chains, so hung as that the lamps may be raised or lowered at pleasure; and also a sufficient number of air pipes. The eight corner posts or stanchions of the Lantern are to be well secured to the posts of the Pyramid, and to be one and a half inch square. The Lantern to be secured by eight iron braces, of one inch diameter, at the least, passing through the platform near the eaves, and turned towards the head, so as to reach at the eaves the corner posts of the Lantern, to which the braces are to be secured. The Lantern is to be six feet ten inches diameter, and seven feet three inches high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof three feet six inches in height, and covered with sheet copper. The rafters of the Lantern, (which are to be of iron) are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a copper Ventilator, in the form of a ball, sufficient to contain forty gallons, and large enough to secure the funnel against rain; this Ventilator to be turned by a large vane, so that the hole for venting the smoke may always be to leeward. The spaces between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be of iron, struck solid, and of sufficient strength as not to work with the wind; each sash to be glazed with strong glass, ten by twelve inches of the first quality, and one of the sashes to be hung on hinges, for a convenient door, to go out on the platform, which is to be surrounded by iron balustrades, each rail or rod to be three quarters of an inch square, inserted in the braces between the eight posts. The Lantern to be painted with three coats of good paint. Eight dormant Ventilators to be fixed in the roof, and a close stove to be placed in the Lantern. The entrance to the Lantern to be by a trap door, which is to be covered with sheet copper, as also the groves into which it shall shut.

An Eclipser is to be placed to the Lantern, to be constructed according to the directions which shall be given by the Collector of the Customs at Newport.

The Entrance to the Light-House to be well secured by a strong pannel door, hung on iron hinges, lock and latch complete. The building to be furnished with two complete Electrical conductors or rods with points.

ALSO, A frame Dwelling-House, one story of seven feet stud, seventeen feet front, by twenty-six feet from front to rear, with a cellar under it, well stoned, six feet deep, ten feet wide and fifteen feet long in the clear, to be pointed with lime mortar. The House to be divided into three rooms, a parlour, kitchen and bed room; twelve feet from the front, a line is to run through the house, which forms the parlour, and the remainder of the House, the kitchen and bed room. Between the front door and chimney, stairs are to be made, leading down cellar and into the chamber. The walls of the House are to be boarded with good inch pine boards, feather edged, and on these are to be laid a good coat of cedar, or pine, without sap, shingles. The roof to be single pitch, boards to be jointed and halved, and well seasoned, and to be covered with like good shingles as the walls. There is to be a good chimney, with two fire places and an oven, and iron mantletrees. Also, two outside doors, and such inside doors as are necessary to keep the rooms distinct, and to pass up chamber and down cellar; these to be hung on iron hinges, with thumb latches, and the outside door to have good locks A sufficient number of windows, each with 24 panes of 6 by 8 glass, with shutters and fastenings. The inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered, with good lime mortar, and all the floors to be doubled above and below, and nailed through. The House to be well painted, with a double coat on the outside, the roof as well as the walls.

A well to be sunk, and walled with stone or brick, at a convenient distance, and furnished with the necessary apparatus for drawing water.

An Oil Vault to be built of stone, twelve by eighteen feet in the clear, six feet high, and two feet thick, franking each way from the door to support the bank, and covered with a cement of earth and sand, and over it a roof covered with shingles; to have a floor of flat stone or brick, a stone rabbit to the door, and steps to go down into the vault, of which as much to be under the surface as the situation will admit. The Vault to be furnished with five strong white pine, without sap, Cisterns, with covers, capable of containing two hundred gallons of Oil each, and well painted inside and out; these Cisterns to be set on blocks, and receivers placed under them, to preserve the Oil in case of leakage. The entrance to the Vault to be well secured by a sufficient door, hung with hinges, and a strong lock and painted.

The Contractor is to find all the materials, labour, workmanship, and every other object of cost and expense, and to execute the before described work in a good and workmanlike manner by a time to be agreed upon. Bond and security for the faithful performance of the work, will be required. Convenient payments or advances will be made.

Persons disposed to contract, will be pleased to forward their terms to WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Newport, on or before the 15th day of May next, who will immediately thereafter transmit them to the Treasury Department, whence notice will be given of the accepted offer.

Treasury Department, March 28, 1809.

Ten Thousand Dollars,

AND NO DEDUCTION!!!

BY AUTHORITY.

A LOTTERY,

FOR the purpose of compleating the METHODIST CHAPEL in Newport.

SCHEME.

12,000 Tickets at 5 Dollars each is 60,000 Dollars

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize	10,000	is	10,000
		3000		3000
3	Prizes of	1000		3000
6		500		3000
50		100		5000
50		50		2500
100		20		2000
500		10		5000
3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction:
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL, } *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809

Earl & Alliston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboose, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received at his Store corner of Market square.

AN extensive Assortment of HATS, which added to his former stock, will enable him to furnish Hats, of almost every size, shape and price usually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, castor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a superior quality. These Hats will be sold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the same prices.—*Also*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS suitable therefor.—*Also*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the lowest possible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had,

THE Large DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.——For particulars, and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December;

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON

Newport, Nov 21, 1808

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon*—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing about three Acres, situated at the south end of Thames-Street.—For terms &c apply to

CHARLES GYLES

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given

THE Dwelling-House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainsail and Jibb, containing about fifteen yards of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

Abolition of the Slave Trade.

LATELY published at Philadelphia, and for sale at L. ROUSMANIERE's *Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 Long-Wharf, Newport.*

The History of the Rise, Progress and Accomplishment of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade, by the British Parliament. —By THOMAS CLARKSON M. A. In two vols. 12mo.—Price 3 dollars per set, neatly and strongly bound.

Also for sale as above,

The American GARDENER's CALENDAR; adapted to the Climates and Seasons of the United States:—Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the Kitchen-Garden, Fruit-Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, Nursery, Pleasure-Garden, Flower-Garden, Green-House, Hot-House, and Forcing Frames, for every month in the year; with ample practical directions for performing the same; also a variety of other necessary and useful information, by BERNARD M'MAHON, Nursery, Seedsman and Florist.—In 1 vol.

FISHER AMES's WORKS, AND CHAPMAN's SELECT SPEECHES.

A few more copies of these valuable works, are just received, and for sale as above.

Also for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity, —ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL-BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—all which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

Newport, April 1, 1809.

Insurance against Fire.

To FARMERS, COUNTRY GENTLEMEN, STORE-KEEPERS AND OTHERS, &c. &c.

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3700		5		18,500
4411				52,000

Subject to no deduction:
Not two Blanks to a Prize

The above Lottery will commence drawing, as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets are sold, and when compleated, a list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and Ninety Days after which the highest prize will be paid; and those prizes above One Hundred Dollars in Sixty days, and all others in Thirty Days.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing, will be considered as generously given to the purposes of the Lottery.

JAMES PERRY.
JOSEPH BOSS, jun.
WILLIAM MOORE, jun.
BENJAMIN WIGHTMAN,
L. BEALL,
} *Managers.*

Newport, Rhode-Island, May 29, 1807.

TICKETS

in the above Lottery, are for sale at this office.

Stephen Cahoone,

Informs the Public

THAT the PAINTING BUSINESS will in future be carried on *at the old Stand*, No. 2, Cahoone's Wharf, by

WEAVER & UNDERWOOD.

His friends may be assured that every attention will be paid to their commands, their work done faithfully and with dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms. He solicits the continuance of his former customers in their favour.

Newport, March 1, 1809.

John F. Townsend & Co.

No. 123, Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS, suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton shirting, flannels baizes Broadcloths, Cassimeres, fine linen Cambric fine cambric Handkerchies, black and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armletts, large cotton fancy shawls, black and white Crape, scarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co.

No. 157 Thames-street.

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay; suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwellings for that purpose.

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

THE Person who borrowed the 2d Volume of Hume's History of England, belonging to the late Mr. *John C. Scott*, is requested to return the same to the Subscriber immediately

THOMAS TOWNSEND,
Administrator to the Estate of the said Scott.

Newport, April 8, 1809

Earl & Aliston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Charts, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, &c. rendering their assortment very complete; and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron,
Stoves and Cambooses,
Greene's Anchors.
} Various Sizes.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels, which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention.

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1¼ and 2 inch flat; Inch, 7-8, 6-8, 7-8 square; do. do. do. do. round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

MEN's, YOUTH's, AND CHILDREN's HATS.

George Wanton,

Has just received at his Store corner of Market square.

AN extensive Assortment of HATS, which added to his former stock, will enable him to furnish Hats, of almost every size, shape and price usually wanted; as Youth's and Men's felt, plated, castor and beaver; Men's wide and common brims, of a superior quality. These Hats will be sold remarkably low, and are warranted inferior to none which are manufactured in this country, at the same prices.—*Also*, A variety of Youth's and Children's red and black Morocco Hats.—*Lately received*, One bale elegant French PAPER-HANGINGS, with BORDERS suitable therefor.—*Also*, A variety of cheap American PAPERS, with wide and narrow BORDERS, at the lowest possible prices.

Newport, April 28, 1809.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had,

THE Large DWELLING-HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.——For particulars, and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10th of December;

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe.*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON

Newport, Nov 21, 1808

TO BE LET,

THE Dwelling-House and Garden, in Spring-street, occupied by the late *John Banister*, Esq.—For further particulars and terms apply at the House.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT part of the HOUSE occupied by Mr. BENJAMIN CHACE, standing on Washington and Marsh-streets, and directly opposite Capt. *Thomas Dennis's*; under the direction of the Trustees to the Long-Wharf and Public School.—Apply to

CONSTANT TABER,
Treasurer to said Trustees.

Newport, March 31, 1809.

TO BE LET,

THE House and Garden situated in Broad-street, late belonging to Capt. *Christopher Congdon.*—Also, a Farm in Middletown, consisting of about 50 Acres.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

GEORGE S. HAZARD.

Newport, March 10, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Dwelling-House, and Lot of Land, situated in Barney-street, No. 2, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.—For further particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN GREENE.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THAT pleasantly situated House and Garden, No. 5, Farewell-street, now occupied by Major John Collins.—For terms apply to

WALTER CORNELL.

Newport, 4th mo. 15th, 1809

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND, containing about three Acres, situated at the south end of Thames-Street.—For terms &c apply to

CHARLES GYLES

Newport, April 28, 1809.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE Dwelling-House and Shop, No. 6, Market-square.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, April 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE Mainsail and Jibb, containing about fifteen bolts of Holland's Duck, two years in wear, but now in good order.—Enquire of

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, April 21, 1809.